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First Named Inventor: Will Scullin

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Dag Johansen

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

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(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification -- Total Pages 26 including coversheet --
Including:
- Title page
- Background of the Invention
- Brief Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) -- Total Sheets 8 --
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration (unsigned) -- Total Pages 3 --
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Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in
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The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the
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6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
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8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney
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11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
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17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No:**18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**Dag Johansen
STATTLER JOHANSEN & ADELI LLP
P.O. Box 51860
Palo Alto, California 94303-0728
Telephone: (650) 934.0470 ext. 102
Facsimile: (650) 934-0475

Name	Dag Johansen	Registration Number:	36,172
Signature		Date:	April 25, 2000

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

FOR

Multiple Source Proxy Management System

Inventors: Will Scullin

Prepared by:

Dag Johansen

Geocast Network Systems, Inc.

190 Independence Drive

Menlo Park, CA 94025

Phone 650-566-3214

Phone 650-566-8112

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Multiple Source Proxy Management System

RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This patent application is related to a patent application entitled “A Broadband Data Broadcasting Service”, filed on April 16, 1999, having serial number 09/293,594.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates to the field of proxy management. In particular the present invention discloses a proxy system that allows multiple sources of data to be accessed.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 The Internet has become a major source of news and information for very large numbers of people. In particular, millions of Internet users browse the World Wide Web (WWW) to obtain HyperText Markup Language (HTML) documents using the
20 HyperText Transport Protocol (HTTP). Many people now receive more news and information from the Internet WWW sites than from traditional information sources such as television. The WWW portion of the Internet is an excellent medium for news and information since the WWW Internet sites can provide information to users on-demand. Specifically, Internet users can immediately request the exact information they are
25 interested in when ever they wish from WWW Internet sites.

However, the use of the Internet WWW as a news distribution does suffer from a number of deficiencies. One serious problem is that the limited bandwidth of most Internet connections severely limits the amount of information delivered. Most Internet users access the Internet through a telephone-based dial-up modem at speeds of 56kps per second or less. With such limited bandwidth available, most Internet based WWW sites only deliver text and static images. When video information delivered through 56K Internet connections, the video information is compressed so heavily such that only small low-resolution video images are delivered at a low frame rate. For users that are more familiar to broadcast quality television video, highly compressed Internet distributed video is not worth viewing unless the content is extremely desirable.

To improve upon the performance of the Internet, many telecommunication providers are now offering high-bandwidth connections for the “last mile” to an Internet user’s residence. Cable television providers are now offering cable modem Internet service that use cable television wiring to deliver broadband Internet service. Similarly, telephone companies are rolling out Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) services that provide broadband Internet service. Although these broadband data connections provide additional bandwidth, such broadband connections only address the “last mile” bandwidth problem associated with sending rich multi-media information across the Internet. Many other problems will continue to exist. For example, the point-to-point nature of Internet communication limits large-scale video deliver. Most Internet communication occurs in a unicast manner wherein a unique communication connection is established between each information server and each Internet client. Since each Internet client requires its own connection, the bandwidth requirement for serving

information grows linearly with the number of Internet clients being served.

Furthermore, each Internet client that requests service adds additional load to the server systems that service information. To serve rich multimedia information to a large number of client systems, a large powerful server farm is required. It is therefore quite expensive from the server end in both communication costs and computer costs to serve large amounts of rich multi-media information.

Due to the above-described problems associated with Internet delivery of multimedia information, additional data deliver systems are being developed. An example of another data delivery system can be found in the patent application entitled “A Broadband Data Broadcasting Service”, filed on April 16, 1999, having serial number 09/293,594. Although such systems provide highly desirable features, the Internet will still remain an interesting medium. It would therefore be desirable to provide a multi-media rich information system that is similar to the Internet in terms of on-demand access of interesting information but without the bandwidth problems associated with the Internet network system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention discloses a proxy management system that allows a browser program to access multiple different data services using a personal proxy server.

- 5 The personal proxy server accesses the browser program's Internet settings to determine the current environment. The personal proxy server stores those settings so that they may be restored at a later time. The personal proxy server then changes the browser program's Internet settings such that the browser program directs future requests to the personal proxy program. The personal proxy program then accepts requests from the browser
- 10 program. When the personal proxy program receives a request, the personal proxy program examines the request and selects an appropriate handler. The personal proxy program then directs the request to the appropriate handler. The appropriate handlers may include the originally specified Internet settings, a local cache program, a data appliance peripheral, or any other data service.

15 Other objects, features, and advantages of present invention will be apparent from the company drawings and from the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will be apparent to one skilled in the art, in view of the following detailed description in which:

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Figure 1A illustrates a computer system coupled directly to the Internet.

Figure 1B illustrates a computer system coupled to the Internet through a packet filtering firewall.

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Figure 1C illustrates a computer system indirectly coupled to the Internet through a proxying firewall.

Figure 2A illustrates a computer system coupled to a broadcast data service and the global Internet.

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Figure 2B illustrates a set-top box system coupled to a broadcast data service and the global Internet.

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Figure 3 illustrates a conceptual document of one possible embodiment of a data broadcast receiver system.

Figure 4 illustrates a block diagram of a personal computer system that uses a single browser system to communicate with several data sources using a personal proxy server.

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Figure 5 illustrates a block diagram of a personal computer system that uses a personal proxy server to communicate with the Internet through a proxying firewall.

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Figure 6 illustrates a flow diagram that describes the operation of a personal proxy server.

Figure 7 illustrates a block diagram of a personal computer system that uses a personal proxy server to communicate with the Internet through a proxying firewall that uses an autoconfig file.

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Figure 8 illustrates a flow diagram that describes the operation of a personal proxy server that communicates with a proxying firewall that uses an autoconfig file.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A proxy management system is disclosed. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, specific nomenclature is set forth to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will be apparent to one skilled in the art that these specific details are not required in order to practice the present invention. For example, the present invention has been described with reference to a wireless datacasting service that is cached on a local device. However, the same proxying techniques can easily be applied to other types of data communication systems.

Overview Internet Proxy Systems

There are a number of different ways of connecting a personal computer system to the global Internet. Each different method has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Direct Internet Connections

Figure 1A illustrates a conceptual diagram of a personal computer system **110** that has a “direct” connection to the global Internet **101**. The connection is made using some type of Internet connection system **120**. Most residential personal computers currently use a dial-up modem that connects to a remote access device at an Internet Service Provider (ISP) as an Internet connection device **120**. In a quest for a faster Internet connection, many residential customers are now beginning to use “broadband” Internet connection systems that provide faster data throughput with lower latency. Examples of broadband Internet connection systems **120** include Digital Subscriber Line

(DSL) and cable modem connections to an ISP. In a direct Internet connection, the end personal computer system **110** uses a “legal” external Internet Protocol (IP) address that is routable. While the personal computer system is coupled to the Internet, the personal computer system **110** “owns” that unique IP address.

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Indirect Internet Connections

To protect computers from Internet attacks and conserve address space, many personal computer systems are coupled to the Internet using some type of indirect Internet connection. **Figures 1B** and **1C** illustrate two different examples of indirect

10 Internet connections.

In the indirect Internet connection embodiment of **Figure 1B**, a packet filtering firewall **130** shields a personal computer **113** from the Internet. In such an embodiment, it is the packet filtering firewall **130** that is coupled to the Internet **101** through some type of Internet connection system **123** such as a dial-up modem, a DSL modem, a leased line, or other Internet connection. The packet filtering firewall **130** filters all the packets passing between the personal computer **113** and the Internet **101**. If the packet filtering firewall **130** deems that a particular packet may be malicious, then the packet filtering firewall **130** will drop that packet. Thus, the personal computer system does communicate with entities on the global Internet, but only under the strict supervision of the packet filtering firewall **130**. A packet filtering firewall **130** may also perform network address translation. Network transaction allows a firewall device to share one (or more) legal IP addresses among a number of systems on an internal network that uses non-routable IP addresses such as Net 10 addresses. (Net 10 addresses are IP

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addresses in the form of 10.0.0.1 to 10.255.255.255 since that address range has been designated as non-routable.)

In the indirect Internet connection embodiment of **Figure 1C**, a proxying
5 firewall **140** shields a personal computer **117** from the Internet **101**. In such a proxying
embodiment, only the proxying server **140** is coupled to the Internet **101** through some
type of Internet connection system **127**. In a proxying type of indirect Internet
connection, the personal computer system **117** does not communicate directly with any
entity on the Internet **101**. Instead, the personal computer system **117** only communicates
10 with the proxying firewall **140**. The proxying firewall **140** examines requests for Internet
content and may decide to drop requests, fulfill requests using locally cached information,
relay the requests to the addressed entity on the Internet, or handle the request in another
manner.

15 Overview of A Data Broadcast System

The present invention integrates the various direct and indirect Internet
communication systems of **Figure s1A**, **1B**, and **1C** with another data service. In one
disclosed embodiment, a wireless data broadcast system is integrated with the Internet.
20 However, the teachings of the present invention may be used with other types of data
services.

Figure 2A illustrates a first example usage of a wireless data service used
by a personal computer system **210**. In **Figure 2A**, a wireless multimedia receiver/server
25 device **230** receives data broadcasts received through some data broadcast channel. The

data broadcast channel may comprise terrestrial radio broadcasts, satellite broadcasts, cable broadcasts (such as cable TV), or any other broadcast media. In the embodiment of **Figure 2A**, a personal computer system **210** is coupled directly to the wireless multimedia receiver/server device **230** to receive data from that device. A number of different interface systems such as an Ethernet interface, a FireWire™ Bus (IEEE.1394), or a Universal Serial Bus (USB) interface may couple computer system **210** to wireless multimedia receiver/server device **230**. The personal computer system **210** may also be connected to the global Internet **201** through some type of Internet connection **220** to receive Internet based information.

The wireless multimedia receiver/server device is not limited to usage by personal computer systems. **Figure 2B** illustrates an example usage wherein a television set-top box **270** is coupled to a wireless multimedia receiver/server device **250**. The television set-top box **270** may also be connected to the global Internet **201** through some type of Internet connection **260** to receive Internet based information.

A Data Broadcast Receiver System

Figure 3 illustrates a conceptual diagram of one possible embodiment of a data broadcast receiver system **300**. Referring to the conceptual diagram of **Figure 3**, a packet extraction and processing system **310** examines a multiplexed digital information stream received using the receiver system **301**. The packet extraction and processing system **310** extracts network packets that may be of interest to the data broadcast receiver/server system **300**. Specifically, the packet processing system **310** identifies and extracts packets that are specifically addressed to the data broadcast receiver/server system **300** and packets that have specific defined characteristics.

The extracted packets are passed to a packet routing system **330**. The packet routing system **330** routes the received packets appropriate destinations. The packet routing system **330** may route other data packets to client system **399** coupled to the multimedia receiver/server system **300** through computer interface **390**. In such operations, the multimedia receiver/server system **300** acts as a packet router to deliver packets broadcast over a broadcast medium.

The data broadcast receiver/server system **300** may also be used to provide useful data services by locally caching information. Specifically, one or more caching applications **345** receive data packets from the packet routing system **330** and caches information from those packets into a file system **350**. In one embodiment, the caching application **345** may request to receive packets addressed to one or more designated addresses that carry multimedia information and accompanying descriptors. The caching application **345** selectively captures multimedia information and stores that multimedia content information **353** in a file system **350**. The caching application **345** may create multimedia information directory **355** such that the cached multimedia information may be quickly searched and accessed. The multimedia information may consist of anything that can be expressed in digital form including audio, video, text, web pages, and computer programs.

The data broadcast receiver/server system **300** may present the cached multimedia information in a number of different ways. However, one of the most popular current methods of presenting information is in the form of World Wide Web (WWW) pages formatted in HyperText Markup Language (HTML) or eXtensible Markup

Language (XML). One embodiment of the data broadcast receiver/server system **300** uses a web page constructing application **360** to create WWW pages **359** that may be presented to the client system **399**. A web server application **381** serves the created web pages **359** to client systems that request the web pages **359**. Due to the caching of rich multimedia information, the web server **3781** may be aided by one or more file streaming applications **382** and **383**. The file streaming applications **382** and **383** may stream rich multimedia information such as videos and audio.

The data broadcast receiver/server system **300** of **Figure 3** is only meant to provide one possible embodiment of a data broadcast system. Additional information on a data broadcast system can be found in the U.S. patent application entitled "A Broadband Data Broadcasting Service", filed on April 16, 1999, having serial number 09/293,594. Furthermore, other types of data services may be provided.

Personal Proxy Server

As illustrated in **Figure 2A** and **2B**, two different data services (the Internet **201** and a data broadcast service) may be provided to a single client computer system. In other embodiments (not shown) more than two different data services may be coupled to a single client computer system. Each different data service may provide different types of information and different sources of information. One method of allowing a user of the client computer system to access the different data services would be to have a different client program on the client computer system for each different data service. In such an embodiment, each client program could have special features that address specific characteristics of each data service. However, such an embodiment

would require the user to learn a different user interface for each type of data service. Furthermore, the user would have to maintain all the different client programs for each data service. Thus, it would be desirable to have a unified system of accessing different data services.

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The present invention introduces a method of allowing a common Internet browser program be used to access multiple different data services. Specifically, the present invention introduces a “personal proxy server.” The personal proxy server responds to requests from an Internet browser and then handles those requests using an appropriated data service. **Figure 4** illustrates a first embodiment of a personal proxy server **420**.

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Referring to **Figure 4**, an Internet browser **410** runs on a computer system **400**. The Internet browser **410** may be Netscape’s Navigator, Microsoft’s Internet Explorer, or any other suitable Internet browser program. The Internet browser **410** is configured to access the Internet using a proxy server wherein the proxy server is specified as the personal proxy server **420**. The personal proxy server **420** is actually a program that runs on the computer system **400**. In such a configuration, the Internet browser **410** will communicate with the personal proxy server **420** whenever the Internet browser **410** has a data request. The personal proxy server **420** is thus responsible for properly handling all communication from the Internet browser **410**.

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In the embodiment of **Figure 4**, the personal proxy server **420** has access to two different data services. Specifically, the personal proxy server **420** may access the Internet **401** using network drivers **427** through an Internet connection **450** or the personal

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proxy server **420** may access a data broadcast service through data appliance drivers **425** that communicate with a data broadcast receiver system **430**. When the personal proxy server **420** receives a request from the Internet browser **410** the personal proxy server **420** must first decide which data service will respond to the request. The personal proxy server **420** then consults with the selected data service to handle the request. One method of determine which data service to use is to examine the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) of the request for specific patterns. For example, the personal proxy server **420** may direct all URLs containing the Internet domain name "AcmeDataBroadcast.com" toward the data broadcast receiver system **430**.

Once the personal proxy server **420** has determined which data service to handle a particular request, the personal proxy server **420** may simply relay the request on to the proper data service. For example, if the personal proxy server **420** receives an HTTP "GET" request for an Internet site, the personal proxy server **420** may simply pass the HTTP "Get" request to the Internet service using the Internet connection.

It should be emphasized that the personal proxy server **420** can handle many different data services. Furthermore, other types of data systems may be provided. For example, **Figure 4** further includes a local cache driver **429** that may be used to handle certain requests.

Integration With Existing Proxy Servers

As previously set forth with references to **Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C**, there are many different ways to connect a computer system to the global Internet. As

illustrated in **Figure 1A**, many computers are coupled directly to the Internet. However, computers are increasingly coupled to the Internet using an indirect connection as shown in **Figures 1B** and **1C**. To adequately hand consumer expectations, the personal proxy server must be able to handle many different types of Internet connections.

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Direct Internet, packet filtering routers, or Simple Proxy Firewall Connections

Figure 5 illustrates a computer system **500** that uses a personal proxy server **520** to service an Internet browser **510**. The personal proxy server **520** must direct requests from the Internet browser **510** to a local cache **529**, a data broadcast service on data broadcast receiver **530**, or the global Internet **501** via a proxy server **550**. Since the Internet **501** is only accessible via the proxy server **550**, the personal proxy server **520** must use the proxy server **550** appropriately.

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Figure 6 illustrates a flow diagram that describes how the personal proxy

server **520** may operate in an environment with a direct Internet connection, a packet filtering firewall, or the simple proxying firewall as illustrated in **Figure 5**. Referring to step **610**, the personal proxy server **520** first reads the original Internet settings of the Internet browser **510**. Next, the personal proxy server **520** stores the original Internet settings at step **620**. The personal proxy server **520** stores the setting so that (1) the personal proxy server **520** will know how to access the Internet; and (2) the personal proxy server **520** will be able to replace the original Internet settings if the personal proxy server **520** is uninstalled.

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At step **630**, the personal proxy server **520** changes the Internet settings of the Internet browser **510** such that the Internet browser **510** will access the personal proxy

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server **520** for future requests. Specifically, the personal proxy server **520** instructs the Internet browser **510** to access the personal proxy server **520** as proxy server for all future requests of designated types. In one embodiment, the personal proxy server **520** only handles HyperText Transport Protocol (HTTP) requests.

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After setting the Internet browser's settings, the personal proxy server **520** is ready to accept requests at step **640**. When the personal proxy server **520** receives a request, the personal proxy server **520** determines the appropriated handler to handle the request at step **650**. As previously set forth, the personal proxy server **520** may determine the proper handler by examining the URL in the request. After determining the proper handler, the personal proxy server **520** directs the request to the proper handler at step **660**.

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If the appropriate handler is the local cache or data broadcast service, then the personal proxy server **520** proceeds to steps **690** or **680**, respectively, to handle the request. If the Internet should handle the received request, then the personal proxy server **520** proceeds to step **670** where it uses the stored Internet settings. If the stored Internet settings indicate a direct connection, then the request is relayed onto the Internet. If the stored Internet settings indicate a proxy server connection, then the personal proxy server **520** communicates with the Internet through the specified proxy connection. In such an environment, there is a double layer proxy.

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AutoConfig Proxy Firewall Connections

Certain firewalls implement a sophisticated proxying system known as an autoconfig proxy. An autoconfig proxy system uses a file that automatically configures the client system. In an environment that uses an autoconfig proxy, each client system is

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informed where the autoconfig file may be found. Each client fetches that autoconfig file and uses that autoconfig file to determine how browser requests should be handled. In many embodiments, the autoconfig file contains a short JavaScript program that contains a function FindProxyForURL() that returns an access method for a particular protocol.

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Figure 7 illustrates an example of a network environment with an autoconfig proxy server system. Referring to **Figure 7**, a proxy server **750** connects a network **741** to the Internet **701**. The proxy server **750** has an autoconfig file **753** that specifies how to use the proxy server **750**. (Note that the autoconfig file **753** does not need to be stored on the proxy server **750** but it must be accessible by all the clients on the network **741**.) Each client system on the network **741**, such as computer system **700**, must fetch the autoconfig file **753** in order to learn how to access the Internet **701** via the proxy server **750**.

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Figure 8 illustrates how a personal proxy server **720** implemented according to the teachings of the present invention operates in an autoconfig proxy environment. Referring to step **810**, the personal proxy server **720** first reads the original Internet settings of the Internet browser **710**. Next, the personal proxy server **720** stores the original Internet settings at step **820**. At step **830**, the personal proxy server **720** determines if the Internet settings specify an autoconfig proxy. If the settings specify an autoconfig proxy, then personal proxy server **720** proceeds to step **834** where it obtains the autoconfig file and stores a copy of that original autoconfig file. Next, at step **836**, the personal proxy server **720** modifies the autoconfig file. Specifically, the personal proxy server alters the autoconfig file such that the personal proxy server **720** will be accessed if an HTTP request is made.

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To fully describe how the personal proxy server **720** modifies an autoconfig file, an example will be provided. A sample autoconfig file may contain the following JavaScript code:

```
5      /*
      * HTTP traffic uses proxy1, FTP traffic uses proxy2
      * All other protocols directly connect.
      */

10     function FindProxyForURL(url, hostname)
      {
        if (shExpMatch(url, "http:")) {
          return "PROXY proxy1:1234";
        } else if (shExpMatch(url, "ftp:")) {
15       return "PROXY proxy2:1235";
        }
        return "DIRECT";
      }
}
```

The personal proxy server **720** modifies an autoconfig file by renaming an original “FindProxyForURL” procedure and replacing it with a revised FindProxyForURL that directs http requests to the personal proxy server **720** that monitors TCP port 1166. The modified autoconfig file is shown below:

```
25      /*
      * HTTP traffic uses proxy1, FTP traffic uses proxy2
      * All other protocols directly connect.
      */

30     function FindProxyForGeo(url, hostname)
      {
        if (shExpMatch(url, "http:")) {
          return "PROXY proxy1:1234";
        } else if (shExpMatch(url, "ftp:")) {
35       return "PROXY proxy2:1235";
        }
        return "DIRECT";
      }

      /* Geocast added body */
```

```

function FindProxyForURL(url, host)
{
    res = FindProxyForGeo(url, host);
5   if (shExpMatch(url, "http:*")) {
        return "PROXY localhost:1166; " + res;
        /* Person Proxy Program responds to requests at port 1166 */
    }
    return res;
10  }

```

After modifying the autoconfig file (if there was one), the personal proxy server **720** sets the Internet browsers settings to access the personal proxy server **720**. If the original settings specified an autoconfig file, then the personal proxy server **720** specifies that the Internet browser **710** should access the personal proxy server **720** to obtain an autoconfig file. When the Internet browser subsequently requests the autoconfig file, the personal proxy server **720** supplies the modified autoconfig file. The Internet browser **710** will use the supplied autoconfig file to determine how requests should be handled. Certain requests will be directed to the personal proxy server **720**.

After setting the Internet browser's settings, the personal proxy server **720** is ready to accept requests at step **850**. When the personal proxy server **720** receives a request, the personal proxy server **720** determines the appropriated handler to handle the request at step **860**. As previously set forth, the personal proxy server **720** may determine the proper handler by examining the URL in the request. After determining the proper handler, the personal proxy server **720** directs the request to the proper handler at step **870**. If the appropriate handler is the local cache or data broadcast service, then the personal proxy server **720** proceeds to steps **887** or **883**, respectively, to handle the request.

If the Internet should handle the received request, then the personal proxy server 720 proceeds to step 890 where the personal proxy server 720 runs the original autoconfig file. The personal proxy server 720 then uses the results from that original autoconfig file to handle the requests as specified in step 895.

The foregoing has described a multiple source proxy management system. It is contemplated that changes and modifications may be made by one of ordinary skill in the art, to the materials and arrangements of elements of the present invention without departing from the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1 1. A method for handling browser requests for more than one data
2 service with a personal proxy program, said method comprising:
3 accessing a browser's Internet settings;
4 storing said browser's Internet settings;
5 setting said browser to access said personal proxy program;
6 accepting in said personal proxy program a request from said Internet browser;
7 selecting a handler to handle said request; and
8 directing said request to said handler.

1 2. The method of claim 1 wherein directing said request to said
2 handler comprises directing said request to the Internet using said Internet settings if said
3 the Internet should handle said request.

1 3. The method of claim 1 wherein directing said request to said
2 handler comprises directing said request to a second program running on a computer
3 system that is running said personal proxy program.

1 4. The method of claim 3 wherein said second program comprises a
2 local cache server if said local cache server should handle said request.

1 5. The method of claim 1 wherein directing said request to said
2 handler comprises directing said request to an external data appliance device.

1 6. The method of claim 1 wherein directing said external data
2 appliance device receives data from a data broadcast network.

1 7. A computer system arrangement for browsing data from more than
2 one data service, said computer system arrangement comprising:
3 a browser program for browsing accessible data resources using data resource
4 requests;
5 a first request handler for handling data resource requests;
6 a second request handler for handling data resource requests;
7 a personal proxy program, said personal proxy program accepting a request from
8 said Internet browser, selecting a request handler to handle said request, and
9 directing said request to a selected request handler.

1 8. The apparatus of claim 7 wherein said first request handler
2 comprises the Internet.

1 9. The apparatus of claim 7 wherein said first request handler
2 comprises directing said request to a second program running on a computer system that
3 is running said personal proxy program.

1 10. The apparatus of claim 7 wherein said first request handler
2 comprises a local cache server.

1 11. The apparatus of claim 7 wherein said first request handler
2 comprises an external data appliance device.

1 12. The apparatus of claim 11 wherein said external data appliance
2 device receives data from a data broadcast network.

1 13. A method for handling browser requests from a browser program
2 for more than one data service with a personal proxy program, said method comprising:
3 accessing an original browser autoconfig file used by said browser program;
4 creating a modified autoconfig file from said original browser autoconfig file;
5 instructing said browser program to access said modified autoconfig file;
6 accepting in said personal proxy program a request from said browser program;

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A multiple source proxy management system is disclosed. Most Internet browsers communicate only with the global Internet. However, new data services may be created that can provide information to an Internet browser in a compatible form. Since Internet browsers only know how to communicate with the Internet, a new system was developed to handle communication with other data services. The system includes a personal proxy server that handles requests from the Internet browser. The personal proxy server directs requests to a proper data server handler. The personal proxy server respects all existing Internet settings such as direct connections, proxy servers, and autoconfig proxy servers.

Figure 1A

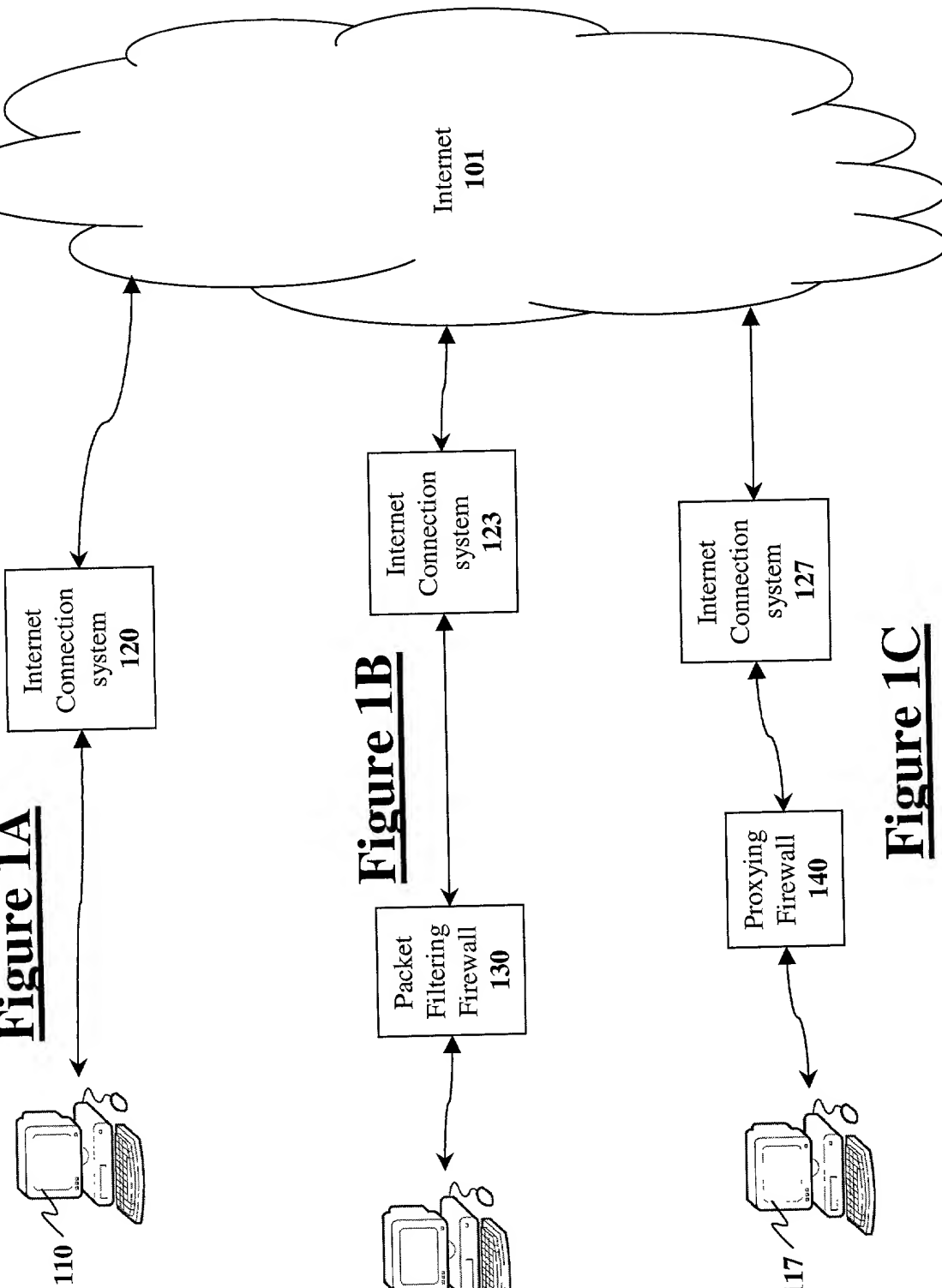


Figure 1B

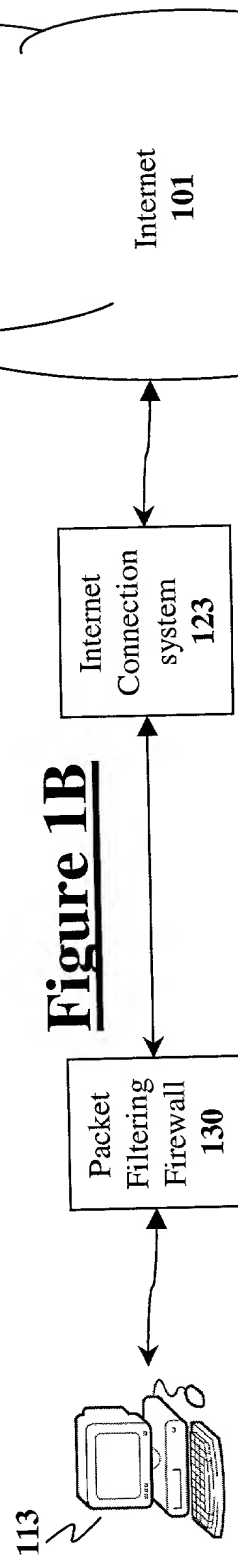
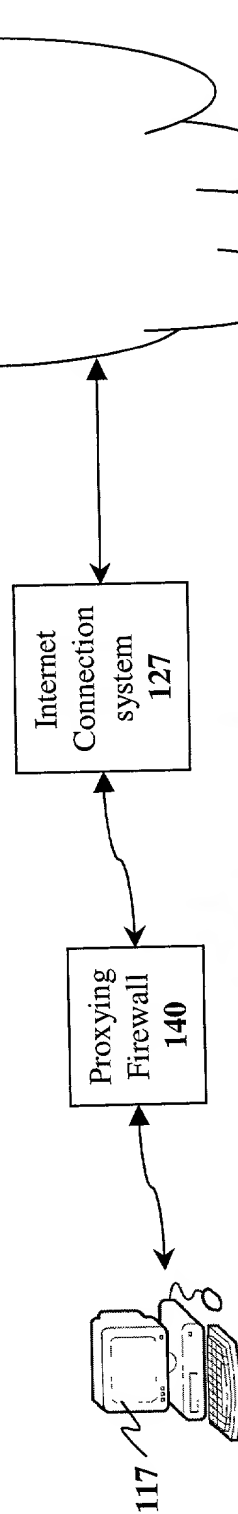


Figure 1C



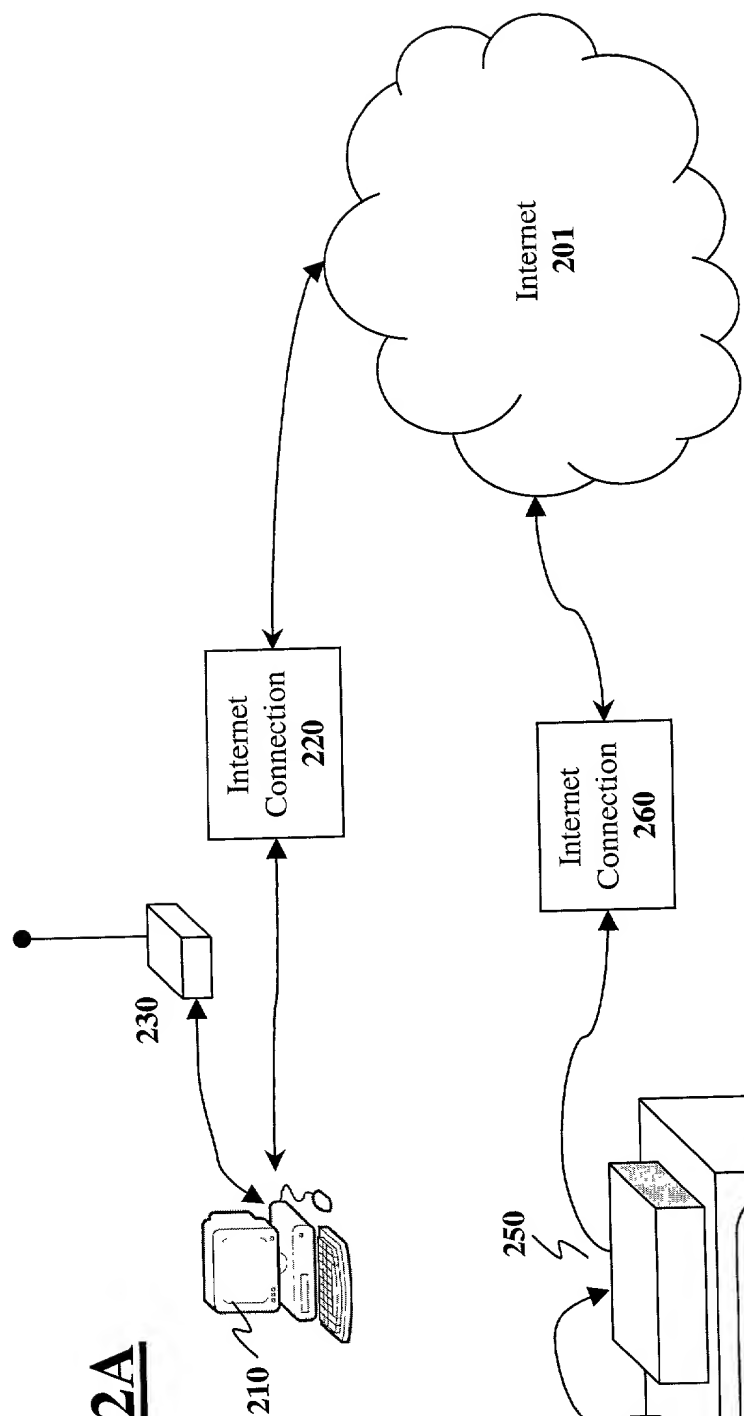


Figure 2A

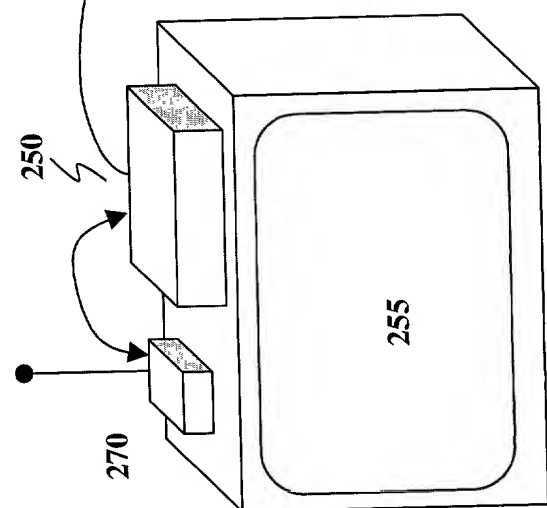


Figure 2B

Figure 3

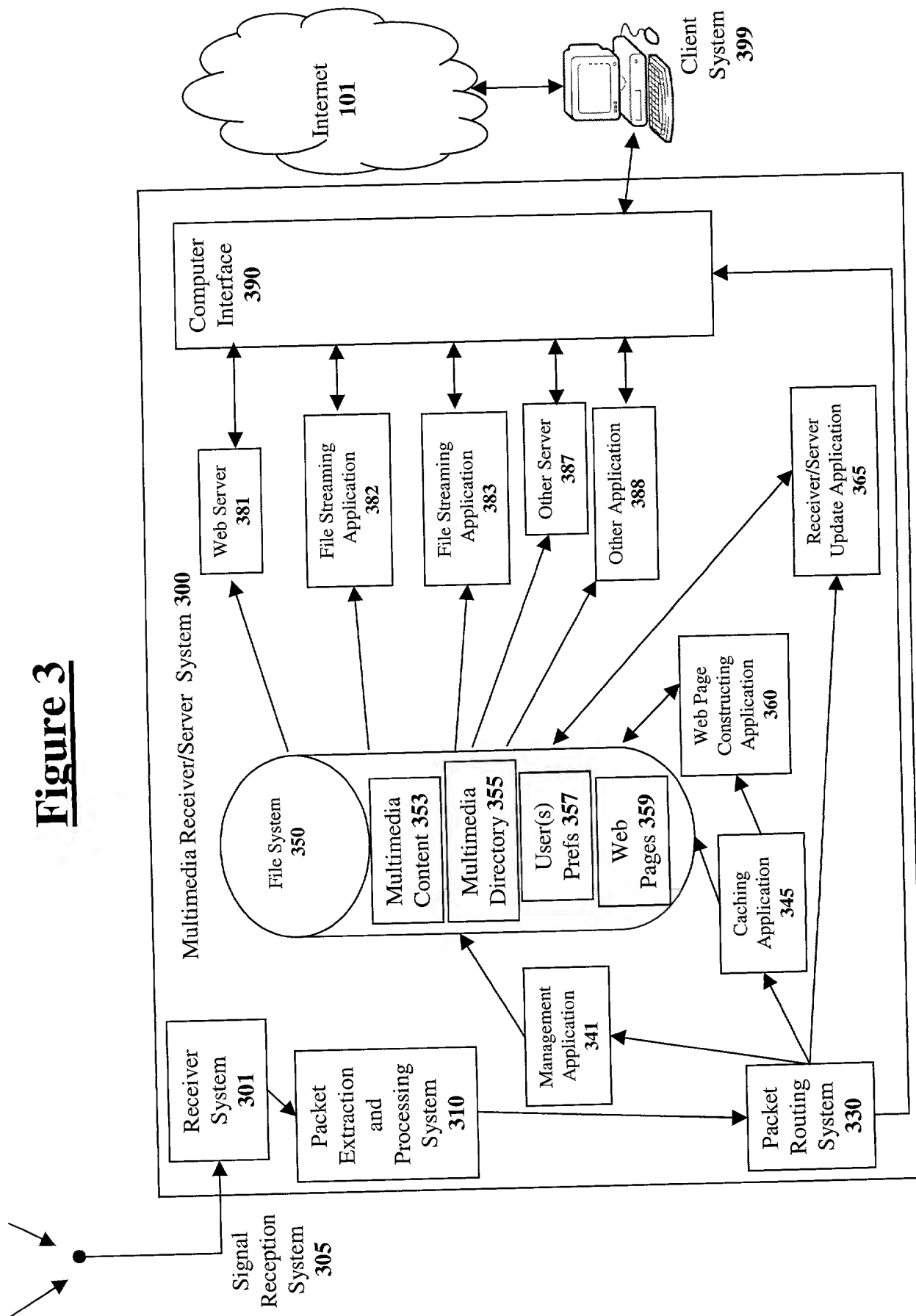


Figure 4

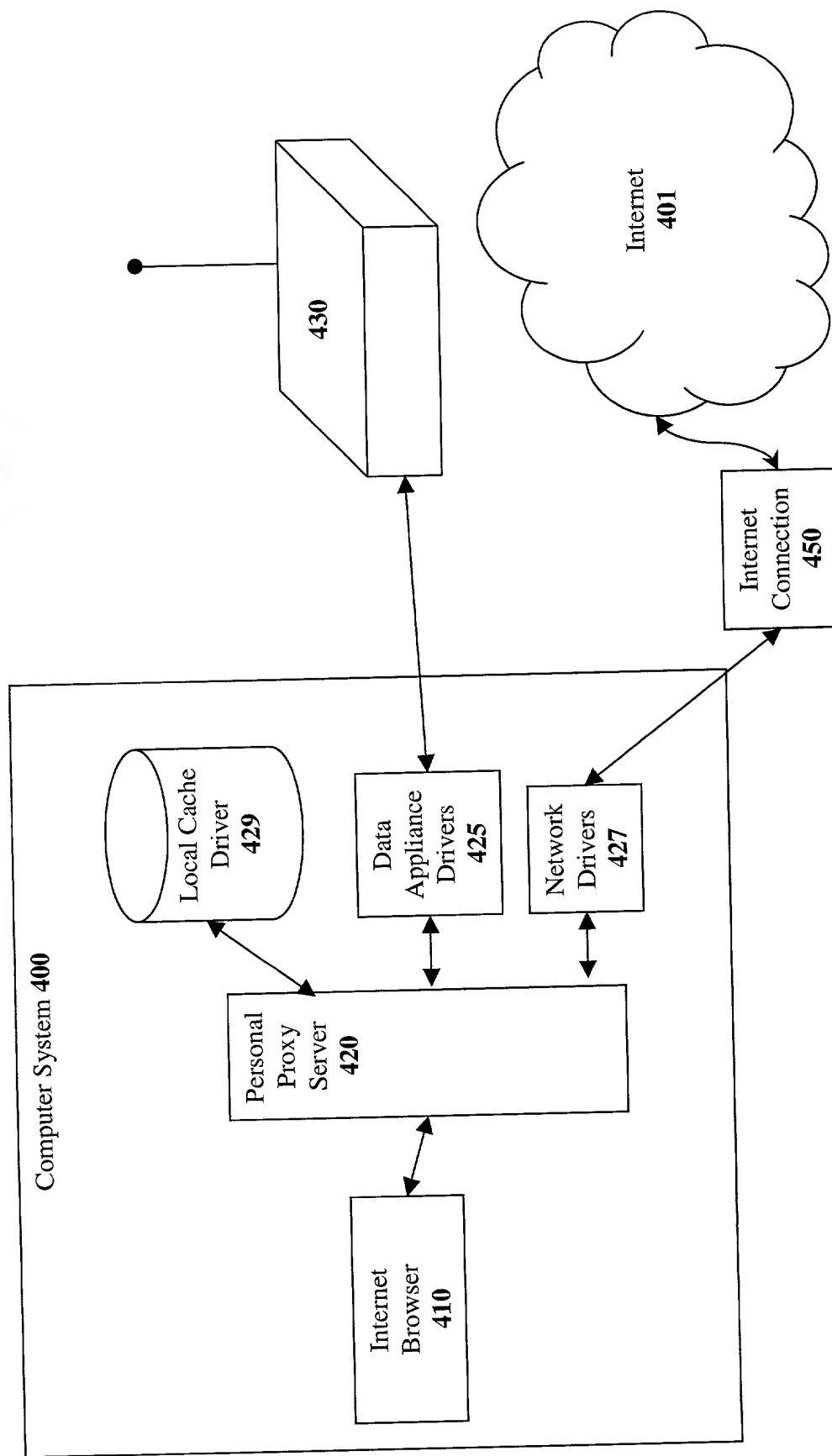
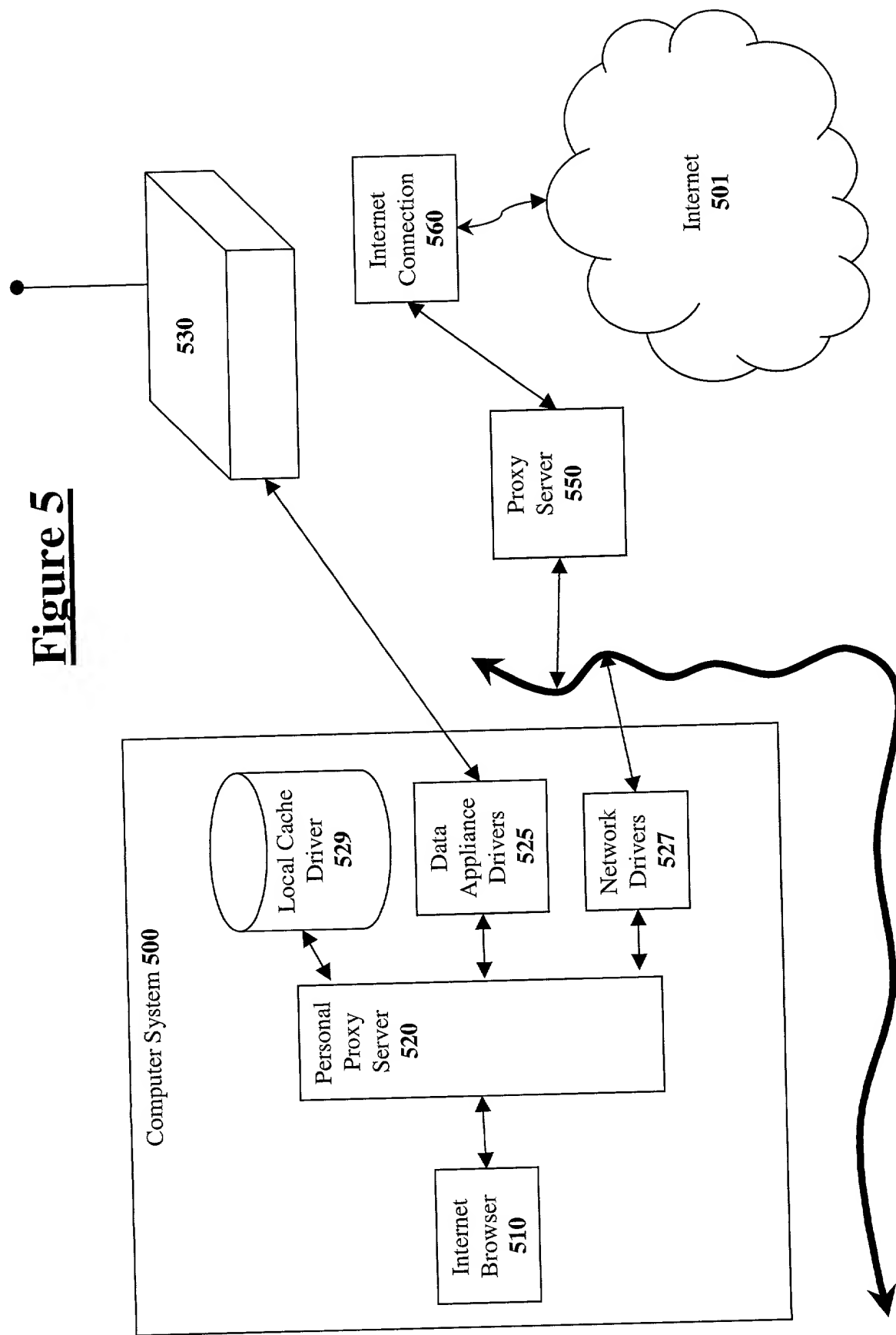
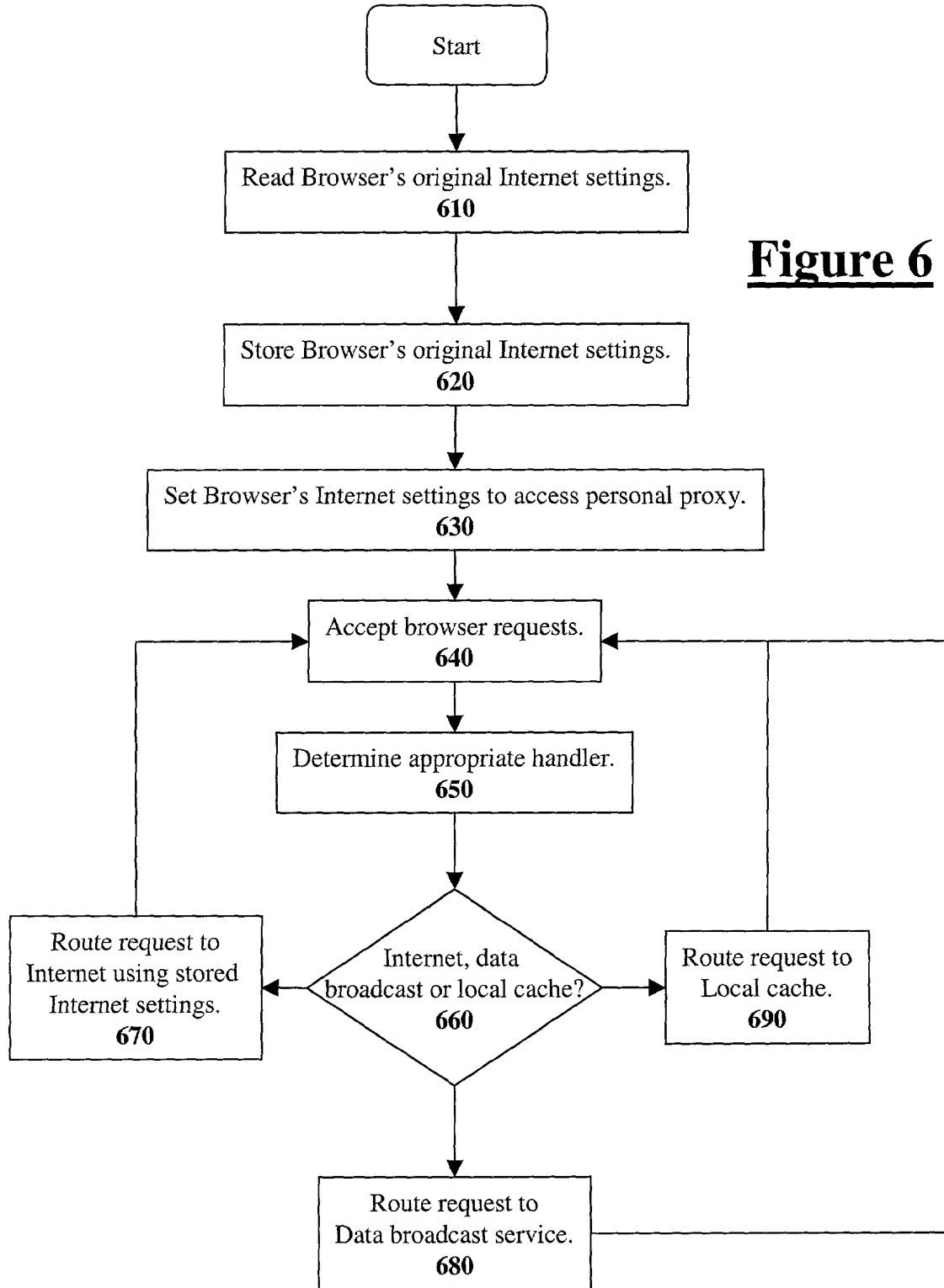


Figure 5





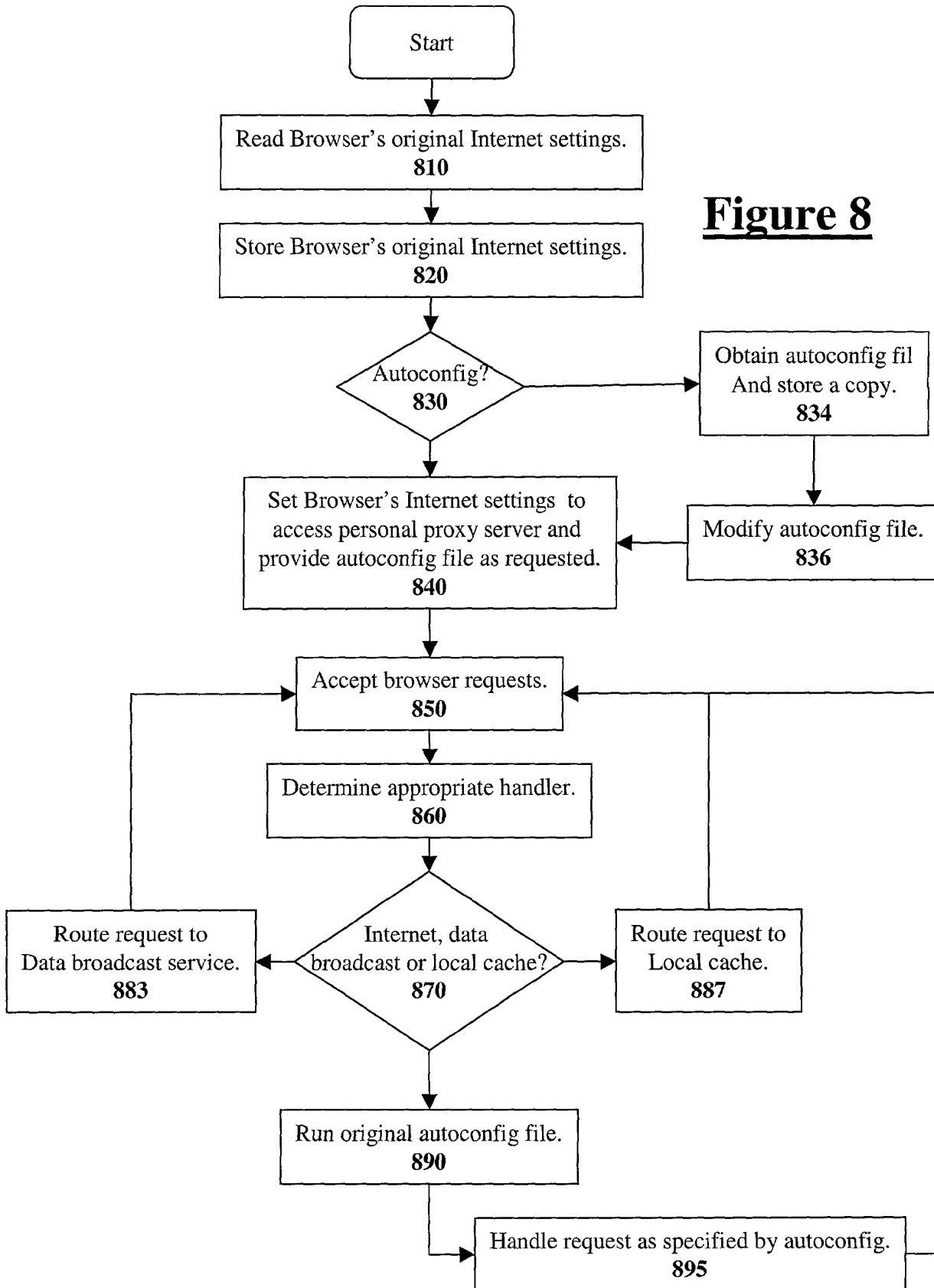


Figure 8

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

I believe I am the original, first, and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first, and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

the specification of which

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(a)-(d), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

<u>Prior Foreign Application(s)</u>			<u>Priority Claimed</u>	
<u>(Number)</u>	<u>(Country)</u>	<u>(Day/Month/Year Filed)</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>(Number)</u>	<u>(Country)</u>	<u>(Day/Month/Year Filed)</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>(Number)</u>	<u>(Country)</u>	<u>(Day/Month/Year Filed)</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
<u>(Number)</u>	<u>(Country)</u>	<u>(Day/Month/Year Filed)</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>

I hereby claim the benefit under title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below

(Application Number)

Filing Date

(Application Number)

Filing Date

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Number)

Filing Date

(Status -- patented,
pending, abandoned)

(Application Number)

Filing Date

(Status -- patented,
pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint Dag H. Johansen, Reg. No. 36,172; my attorney, with offices located at 190 Independence Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025, telephone (650) 566-3214, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected herewith.

Send correspondence to Dag H. Johansen Reg. No. 36,172, 190 Independence Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025 and direct telephone calls to Dag H. Johansen, (650) 566-8111, and faxes to 650-566-8112.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of Sole/First Inventor Will Scullin

Inventor's Signature Will Scullin

Date

4/25/2000

Residence San Francisco, California

(City, State)

Citizenship USA

(Country)

Post Office Address

125 GARDENSIDE DR APT 208
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94131

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56
Duty to Disclose Information Material to Patentability

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

- (1) Prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and
- (2) The closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

- (1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or
- (2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:
 - (i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or
 - (ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

(c) Individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application within the meaning of this section are:

- (1) Each inventor named in the application;
 - (2) Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and
 - (3) Every other person who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application.
- (d) Individuals other than the attorney, agent or inventor may comply with this section by disclosing information to the attorney, agent, or inventor.